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A very complete portable transit instrument by the REPSOLDS is shown in the accompanying cut as an example of elegant design, although it is not one of the Strassburg instruments; and here, perhaps, is the best place to give a cut of the form of heliometer mounting now adopted by the REPSOLDS and in use at the Observatories of New Haven, Cape of Good Hope, Leipzig, etc., etc.

The Strassburg Observatory has, so far, printed its observations in the *Astronomische Nachrichten* and not in separate volumes.

E. S. H.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE SOLAR ECLIPSE OF JUNE 6, 1891, AT OGDEN, UTAH, BY W. C. PARMLEY.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND BUILDING
INSPECTOR, OGDEN, UTAH, June 28, 1891.

DEAR PROFESSOR HOLDEN: I intended to report the eclipse of June 6 sooner, but have been very busy with my city work.

I used a lat. of $41^{\circ}\ 13'\ 09''.4$, and long. $7^{h}\ 27^{m}\ 53^{s}.95$, for a station of observation from the old observatory, of 6435 feet east, and 75 feet north (slightly different from the position used for the transit of *Mercury*).

Computed and observed time were for mountain time,

	Computed. A.M.	Observed. A.M.
Beginning,	$6^{d}\ 7^{h}\ 18^{m}\ 10^{s}.5$	$18^{m}\ 23^{s}$
Ending,	$6^{d}\ 8^{h}\ 56^{m}\ 53^{s}.1$	$56^{m}\ 53\tfrac{3}{4}^{s}$

After the eclipse was farther on, I was satisfied I did not note the beginning soon enough, but for the ending I had good observations. There is also no personal bias in the noted times.

Yours very truly,

W. C. PARMLEY.

The telescope employed had an aperture of 1⅞ inches, and magnified 45 diameters.

SCIENTIFIC VISITORS TO THE LICK OBSERVATORY.

Professor MENDENHALL, Chief of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, with Mr. FRÉMONT MORSE of the Survey made a stay of several days at Mt. Hamilton, in early July, for the purpose of determining the force of gravity by the new (short-pendulum) apparatus, lately introduced into the practice of the survey.